

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

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## MAINE FARMER.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

Pitt's Corn and Cob Grind—Value of Cob Meal.

H. A. Pitts, after experimenting more or less, as the spirit of invention moved him, during the past year, has at length completed a corn and cob grinder, and put it in operation in Winthrop village, where he resides. As we stated sometime ago in the Farmer, it is so small and compact that, with the exception of the hopper, you may put the whole of it into your hat. It is a terrible *cob eater*, tho', if it is small. We have had ears of corn "chewed" up by it after the rate of a bushel in four minutes, and this, too, when it had ground so much that his teeth were dull, and the hands too loose to give him "top speed." The corn was green and damp, being a lot of "pig corn," sorted out from the best. Mr. Pitts has so arranged that he can crack up your corn, without the cob, to any required fineness, from coarse sand to *superfine bannock*. But what's the use of grinding up the cobs? Why not keep them to kindle your fire with, smoke your bacon, or make manure? Why, let us see what they are worth for horse or cattle feed. If we can prove to you that the cob meal is worth as much, *bushel for bushel*, as oats, you will allow it to be an object to save them. Every body who has fed a horse or an ox much with "corn nubbins" in the fall of the year, has noticed that he will eat the whole cob and all, and seem to prefer it to shelled corn. We once owned a horse that would not eat corn, any way you could fix it, unless it were on the ear, when he would "munch" the whole up together very greedily. Every one knows too, that when we feed an ox or cow on this, a considerable portion of the kernels of the corn pass through whole, undigested, and of course are the same as so much corn thrown away. Now for some proof that the cob part of the meal, which is equal to one third of the whole, is equal to the same measure of oats. We find in the New England Farmer the following statements, quoted from the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository of 1823. It is a communication from Mr. Rice, of Shrewsbury. He is a stock raiser, and a man of great experience in feeding cattle. He gives an account of using cob meal as feed, as follows:—"The second year, if I mistake not, in which I made use of cob meal, I thought I would try an experiment by feeding one ox with corn and oats ground, the other with corn and cobs, having a yoke of oxen so evenly matched that no one who viewed them was satisfied which was best. Accordingly I fed them as above. The cob is computed to make a little more than one third; therefore I mixed the other with one third oats, as was my former mode. I gave each ox an equal quantity at a time, except the one which had corn and oats sometimes became dainty and would not eat his allowance, while the other kept an equal course. The allowance of both was a little over three pecks per day. When taken to market and killed, they weighed twenty-eight hundred and a half. The one fed on corn and oats weighed half a hundred the most; while the one fed on corn and cob meal was considered half a dollar per cwt. the best beef. The one fed on corn and cob meal had 103 lbs. of tallow, the other 102 lbs." From this experiment it will be seen what the comparative value of cob meal is.

We have been informed by a farmer's wife, that the meal from the cob, ground alone, when sifted fine, will make very good "flap jacks." We have also found by experiment that hens are very fond of corn and cob meal. Our hens would eat that which Mr. Pitts ground for us, as greedily as they would corn, and this is the only way we know of to get cobs down a hen.

Here, then, is a chance for farmers to make a great saving. If the cob meal amounts to one third of that made by corn and cobs ground together, then the farmer who raises one hundred bushels of ears of corn and throws away his cobs, is equally as imprudent and foolish as he who raises *thirty-three and a third bushels of oats and throws them all away, when he has harvested and thrashed them.*

### Great Corn-sheller.

A corn-sheller has been invented by a Mr. Smith, of New York. He has obtained a patent for it, and has given a cut and description of it in the last number of the American Agriculturist. It is a toothed cylinder, six feet long, placed nearly horizontal, over which is placed a concave, the lowest end of which is so made as to press more or less tightly upon the cylinder, and the ears of corn are put into the upper end and travel down to the other end. It is driven by a band which communicates with a horse power, and he says it will shell *THREE HUNDRED BUSHELS* of corn in one hour. Think of that! Who'll rub off his corn in a half bushel, by the single ear, with a cob, after this?

### Potato Trade.

The potato trade at this and other ports along the Kennebec, has become one of considerable importance to farmers who live but a few miles distant. It is also of some moment to those engaged in the freighting business, as "very little helps." Many thousands of bushels of potatoes have been marketed for transportation at this place the present fall, which have commanded a good price, varying from twenty to twenty-eight cents per bushel. Some choice varieties are packed in barrels, but the majority are taken to market in a loose state. This business has been greater this season than heretofore, owing to the failure of the crop in other States. They are transported principally to Massachusetts, some to Maryland and to other States. At the prices obtained, this crop is one of profit to the farmer. From so other does he realize more, or perhaps so much; as the expense of cultivating is comparatively little, and the crop generally good.

NEW FASHION OF BEDS.—Beds are now made in France with a slope from the head to the foot—counteracting, it is said, many of the injurious effects of high pillows or heads otherwise too low.



A Family Newspaper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

VOL. XII.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1844.

NO. 47.

**Friend Taber's Nursery.**  
Mr. Taber has promptly responded to our call, by forwarding the following, which we are happy to give to the readers of the Farmer. We wish he had given us his prices.

**FRIEND HOLMES:**—We acknowledge thy kind offer of publishing a catalogue of the varieties of fruit in our nursery, and herewith send the following list. We are propagating about 150 kinds of Apples, 70 of Peaches, 12 of Cherries, 14 of Plums, besides Peaches, Quinces, Horse Chestnuts, Black Locusts, Sycamores, Catalpas, Sheperdia, Ailanthus or tree of Heaven, Black and White Walnuts; Accacia, English, Napoleon, Basket, and Weeping Willows; Antwerp Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c.

**APPLES.**  
Rhode Island Greening, Highgate Sweeting, Roxbury Russet, Prince Early Harvest, Black Russet, New York Pearmain, New York Russet, Fall Sweeting, Bellflower, Monstrous Pippin, Newton Pippin, Orange Sweeting, Farnington Sweeting, Franklin Sweeting, Golden Russet, Stoughton Russet, Harlow Sweeting, Rileston Pippin, Spitzenburgh, Early Harvest, Baking Sweeting, English Pippin, Pear Russet, Early Sweeting, Winter Orange, Fall Pippin, Orange Pearmain, Monstrous Russet, Queening, Bell Sweeting, Sweet Greening, Sapsaw, &c.

**PEACHES.**  
Clapp's Early, New York Early, Harvest, Antwerp Pear, Seckel, Beauty of Lebanon, Borchgrevink, or Christian Pear, Early English Pear, Pound Pear, Golden Pear, Baskin's Early, Washington, Monstrous, or 2 lb. Pear, Abram Pear, Golden Pear, Carlton Pear, Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Bartlett, Juliette, &c.

**CHERRIES.**  
Wilkeson, Napoleon Bigarreau, Sparhawk's Honey, Black Bigarreau, White Heart, Amber, Waterloo, White Tartarian, Washington, Ox-eye, Davenport's Early, English Black Heart.

**PLUMS.**  
Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Green Gage's Early Orleans, Holder Plum, Princess Gage, Peach Plum, Orleans, Purple Damson, Washington, Washington Bolmar, Jenkins' Imperial, Semi Anna.

We are not able to furnish at present near all the varieties contained in our catalogue with certainty, as, until the last three years, there was not sufficient care taken to keep each kind distinct.

DANIEL TABER.  
Vassalboro', 11th mo., 8th, 1844.

For the Farmer.

**Transplanting Trees.**

Mr. HOLMES:—In a recent number of the Farmer, I see you have recommended the transplanting of trees in the Fall. It is not my object in this communication to oppose your views on the subject, for I know nothing about it, never having set any trees at this season; but by your call on "friend Daniel," I am reminded of his manner of setting and securing trees, as given in your paper last Spring, and shall indulge my "off side" propensity in opposing some of his notions.

1st. I am opposed to dipping the roots of a tree into water, before setting it into the ground, as recommended by him. The reason why I oppose it, is, that the fibres, upon which the tree chiefly depends for the sustenance it receives from the earth, are either matted together, or made to adhere to the larger roots, and rendered comparatively useless. 2nd. I am opposed to burying the roots of the tree and then striking an iron bar down amongst them to make a hole for a stake. My reason for this position is, the danger of injuring the roots. 3d. I am opposed to one stake, a rag, and a string to secure a tree with, because it cannot be effectually done in this manner.

Now having stated my objections to his method and given my reasons for them, I will try to point out a better way.

After setting the tree into the hole, I would strike down a bar on opposite sides of it, at the distance of about one foot and drive down two good stakes, in such a manner that the top ends should approach within a few inches of each other. This I would do before burying the roots, in order to be sure of not interfering with them, and also that the stakes may stand more firmly, being driven into the solid earth, that has not been moved. Next, I would throw in earth enough to cover the roots an inch or two deep, and, if it is so dry that there is necessity of watering, pour in a bucket of water, then fill up the hole with earth. I would next nail a piece of board on each side across the top of the stakes, and as near the branches as convenient. The stakes being somewhat thicker than the tree, and at the distance of some few inches apart where the pieces of boards are nailed on, the tree will be liable to gill by "playing in the box"; it will be prevented by filling up with turf, straw, tow, or old rags. Secured in this way, the tree cannot get out of shape, and is thoroughly shielded from injury by cattle.

Winthrop, Nov. 12, 1844.

Agriculture is the art of raising crops—husbandry the art of preserving and expending them.

## Reports of Committees of Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

### On Ploughs and Ploughing.

The Committee on Ploughs and Ploughing report—That the competition for the premiums on Ploughs was very limited, only two Sward Ploughs and one Seed Plough having been presented for our examination. On account of vacancies in the Committee on the first day of the Exhibition, and the limited time on the morning of the second, no trial was had to test the comparative merits of the Ploughs presented. Both the Sward Ploughs were used at the "Ploughing Match" by different Ploughmen, and with different teams, and in such soil that almost any Plough, with a good Ploughman and a good team, would make good work. We arrive at our conclusions more from the appearance of the Ploughs than from any opportunity we had to compare their work under similar circumstances. From such examination as we made we came to the conclusion that No. 34 (Alfred Doe, Augusta) should receive the first premium, and No. 34 (Cyrus Putnam, Hallowell) the second. While we make this disposition of the premiums, we deem it but just to remark that in our opinion the general form and structure of No. 34 is equal, if not superior to that of No. 56; but is so far inferior in its finish and fixtures, that it ought not to receive the highest prize.

The Seed Plough No. 57 (A. Doe) is of good form and farm workmanship, and we consider it worthy the second premium.

Eight entries were made for the premiums on Ploughing, and six competitors came forward to contend for them. All ploughed the required depth in good style; but as we had five premiums to be given, and the order first, second, third, &c. to be observed, we distributed them in the manner shown in the following table, viz:

Ploughmen.	Time.	Premiums.
Col. J. Fairbanks, 21 minutes.	1st.	Doe's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 22 "	2d.	Doe's No. 57.
Abraham Wadsworth, 23 "	3d.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 24 "	4th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 25 "	5th.	Doe's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 26 "	6th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 27 "	7th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 28 "	8th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 29 "	9th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 30 "	10th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 31 "	11th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 32 "	12th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 33 "	13th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 34 "	14th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 35 "	15th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 36 "	16th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 37 "	17th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 38 "	18th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 39 "	19th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 40 "	20th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 41 "	21st.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 42 "	22nd.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 43 "	23rd.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 44 "	24th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 45 "	25th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 46 "	26th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 47 "	27th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 48 "	28th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 49 "	29th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 50 "	30th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 51 "	31st.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 52 "	32nd.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 53 "	33rd.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 54 "	34th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 55 "	35th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 56 "	36th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 57 "	37th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 58 "	38th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 59 "	39th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 60 "	40th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 61 "	41st.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 62 "	42nd.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 63 "	43rd.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 64 "	44th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 65 "	45th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 66 "	46th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 67 "	47th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 68 "	48th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 69 "	49th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 70 "	50th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 71 "	51st.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 72 "	52nd.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 73 "	53rd.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 74 "	54th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 75 "	55th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 76 "	56th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 77 "	57th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 78 "	58th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 79 "	59th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 80 "	60th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 81 "	61st.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 82 "	62nd.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 83 "	63rd.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 84 "	64th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 85 "	65th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 86 "	66th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 87 "	67th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 88 "	68th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 89 "	69th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 90 "	70th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 91 "	71st.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 92 "	72nd.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 93 "	73rd.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 94 "	74th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Abraham Wadsworth, 95 "	75th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Benjamin S. Swett, 96 "	76th.	Putnam's No. 34.
William Stevens, 97 "	77th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John J. Fairbanks, 98 "	78th.	Putnam's No. 34.
Let. Rice, 99 "	79th.	Putnam's No. 34.
John K. Rice, 100 "	80th.	Putnam's No. 34.

While we are bound to say all performed their part well, we feel under equal obligations to state that individuals merit particular notice. Col. J. Fairbanks deserves high commendation for the ease and skill he exhibited as Ploughman, and the perfect manner in which he performed his work. While some labored so hard as to appear considerably fatigued, he seemed scarcely to use more exertion than was necessary to keep up with his Plough, yet with so much exactness were the furrows cut and turned, that a brick wall of the same length, laid by a "master mason," could not well deviate less from a right line. Some perhaps would be inclined to give all the credit to the Plough; but our experience and observation teach that another Ploughman, to make *bad work*, might have worked *hard*. Mr. Bradford Swettell has also a claim on us, for at least a "pudd," for the discipline of his team. It is seldom your Committee have seen four young Oxen perform with so much ease to themselves and driver as did his. The furrows of Mr. Swettell's Ploughing were more completely inverted than those of any other lot. His Plough we understood to be Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's "Improved Eagle" pattern. The Plough was not presented for premium, and by regulations of the Trustees could not come in competition with Ploughs made in the County; and were these difficulties removed, it could not have been a successful competitor, unless it could be managed with less labor than was bestowed by Mr. Swettell. The fact of the furrows being "shut in" or laid completely down without the edge of one resting upon another, we mention for the benefit of our Plough-makers, if any benefit is to be derived from it. If a Plough can be so constructed as to lay the furrows flat, and at the same time be easily managed, it would be a valuable acquisition. In soils like that on which the match was laid, naturally loose and porous, the flatter the furrows are turned the better; on more compact soils it is of less consequence, and on wet and heavy soils such Ploughing would not be desirable.

The Hon. John Otis has received a "pudd" from another Committee; it remains for us to add, that that gentleman has recently associated himself with the honorable tillers of the soil, we should have felt greater assurance of receiving light from the "star" that has lately appeared in "the agricultural horizon" had we seen him in his frock at the Plough; and if there is wisdom in the saying of poor Richard, "He that by the Plough would drive, Himself must either hold or drive."

It would have been more ominous of success. It could hardly be expected that one who has devoted a portion of his life to following the crooked usages of the law, should, at once make straight furrows; and perhaps it was wise in him to entrust this business to other hands. We hope he will profit by the worthy example of his worthy competitors, and appear at our next Exhibition laden with the knowledge, and the implements necessary for doing up his work in the best style; not forgetting a Plough bright with use.

Mr. Stevens' horse team worked well, and gave evidence that they worked hard too; being considerably "warmed up" by sixteen minutes labor. Though the surface of his lot was more uneven than any other, it was well Ploughed, and very quick too. We may have judged incorrectly in this matter; but taking into the account the condition of the team when the work was completed, the cost of the team and rigging, we are of opinion that, in this case at least, Ploughing with horses was most expensive. We know there are diversities of opinion in regard to the comparative cost of doing farm labor with horses, and oxen; we suggest the inquiry:

Do not those who decide in favor of horses, leave out of the account, the fact, that horses depreciate in value every year after they are old enough to put to service, and are finally a "dead loss," while oxen may be so managed, and by good farmers are so managed as to rise in value every year till "turned to cash?"

NATHAN FOSTER, Per order.

### The Policy of American Farmers.—No. 1.

If the farmers of the United States are ever to reap the full benefit of their labor, they must do something beyond raising the largest amount of products, at the least amount of expense. An enlarged and comprehensive view of our circumstances and commerce as a nation, and its internal and foreign relations, and a general, systematic, and concerted action, on the part of the agricultural classes, founded upon such information, is indispensable to their realizing all the advantages to which they are entitled. We see this intelligent and embodied effort in every other profession and craft; the clergy, acting through regular and frequent assemblies, for the more effectual promotion of their benevolent objects; the physicians, associating for the protection of their profession under law, and securing to it the highest amount of intelligence, the lawyers, in controlling legislation so as to secure to the profession the largest bill of fees; the mercantile and commercial interests, by their boards of commerce and other active and well-remunerated agents, influencing national laws and commercial regulations for their own benefit; the manufacturing and mechanical interests, by concerted movements, effecting the same objects for their own pursuits; and even the laboring classes, by the well-organized and efficient strikes, not unfrequently compelling an attention to their own interests, beyond their intrinsic merits. The farmers, it is true, are well, indeed, amply, protected by an impost on the objects of cultivation in this country sufficient to exclude every article they are now engaged in producing. The staple productions, grain, vegetables, beef, pork, cotton, &c., have always been fully protected, and by the late tariff the duties have been so increased on wool, hemp, silk, and some other products, to which Americans have been recently turning an increased attention, that they can now defy competition from abroad. It is not the want of higher duties on their crops, which they now require; it is a well-organized, efficient, intelligent, central board, supported by funds from the general government, which, procuring information from every portion of our wide-spread union, and from every foreign nation, with which we can have any profitable traffic, will be enabled to suggest new and profitable objects of cultivation; give additional value to such as are already receiving attention, and mature and communicate for acceptance, such modifications of adopted systems, as the constantly varying circumstances of a country require. Such a board was recommended by the illustrious Washington, in his last message to Congress, Dec. 7, 1796, and had his wise counsel been at that time adopted, and efficiently carried out to the present time, we might confidently have looked for a success and intelligence in American agriculture, far beyond anything that the world can now exhibit.

That the creation of such a board, is at any time within the power of our landed interests, is clearly manifested in the fact, that every officer of our government, legislative or executive, is either directly or indirectly elected by the popular vote, and at least two thirds of this vote is given by those whose entire support is derived from agriculture, and one half of the remaining third is under their controlling influence, so that not less than five sixths of the popular voice can be brought to bear in favor of any measure calculated to promote its object. The neglect, hitherto, to secure the rightful interests of this great pursuit, evinces an apathy and indifference, alike discredit to the intelligence and patriotism of the agricultural community.

[American Agriculturist.]

### Cranberries.

Mr. William Hall, who resides in the north part of this town, sent us, last week, a box of Cranberries, as large and fine as we ever saw. We understand that they grew on a little patch of boggy land, which bore only weeds and rushes—and that a few years since, Mr. Hall having some Cranberries which were brought from the westward, sowed some of them in the spring, upon the snow and ice. The seed took well, and has entirely rooted out the weeds, and now he gathered about six bushels of Cranberries from a patch of land about three rods square, which a few years since was entirely profitless.

The Massachusetts Ploughman states that a man in that State has sold the Cranberries on a piece of land not exceeding one eighth of an acre, for fifty dollars, the purchaser to gather the fruit.

We have long been aware that this berry was easy to cultivate, as well as profitable; but have never before known an instance of their having been raised by sowing in the manner pursued by Mr. Hall—and we recommend to all who have such patches of ground to make trial of it. The expense is little or nothing if it fails—the profit great if it succeeds.—[Norway Advertiser.]

A "MONSTER" CABBAGE.—This week, another cabbage of extraordinary dimensions, has been exhibited at the shop of Mr. Ridgway, hair-dresser, of Lowgate, the superintendent of the Hessel-road allotments, assigned to operatives by Henry Broadley, Esq., M. P. This vegetable curiosity, the Daniel Lambert of the vegetable world, was produced on the allotment of James Winecup, the grower of the one recently alluded to in our columns; it weighed four stones; its circumference is two yards and nine inches round. It was grown from a seed procured by Mr. Ridgway from Stockholm, and had been indulged with guano mixed with refuse of hops.—[Hull (Eng.) Packet.]

CHINESE EPICURISM.—Dogs are fattened and eaten in China as a delicious food, and are always found at the tables of the great. Horses, rats, and mice are standard articles of food, and sold publicly at the butcher's; a fact which reflects credit on the taste and good sense of the Chinese, for there are not more cleanly animals than those existing. Bird-nests are another article of food; but neither mud nor sticks enter into their composition. The nests are found in the rocks along the coasts of Tongkin, &c., and are built by birds resembling swallows. They are constructed, as is supposed of a small species of sea-fish, cemented by a glutinous substance, and when used, are usually fried in oil, and resemble the rind of a large candied citron. Bear paws form another favorite dish. They are rolled in pepper and nutmeg, and dried in the sun. When about to be dressed, they are soaked in rice water to make them soft, and then boiled in the gravy of a kid, and seasoned with various spices.—[From Capt. Pidding's Chinese Olio and Tea Talk, No. 15.]

### What is Solitude?

BY C. F. HOFFMAN.

Not in the shadowy wood,  
Not in the crag-brook glen,  
Not where the echoes brood  
In caves untrod by men;  
Not by the bleak sea-shore,  
Where barren surges break,  
Not on the mountain hoar,  
Not by the breezy lake;  
Not on the desert plain  
Where man hath never stood,  
Whether on Isle or main—  
Not there is solitude!  
Birds are in woodland bowers;  
Voices in lonely dells;  
Streams to the listening ears  
Tut in earth's secret cells;  
Over the gray-bird's nest  
Breeze Ocean's frothy lips;  
Over the still flower's strand  
The will flower under it dips;  
Planning the month's rest,  
Life losses in its pines;  
Coursing the desert's breast,  
Life in the steed's mane shines.  
Leave—if thou would'st be lonely—  
Leave Nature for the crowd;  
Seek there for one—only one!  
With kindred mind endow'd!  
There—as with Nature erst  
Closely thou would'st commune—  
The deep soul-music nursed  
In either heart, attune!  
Heart-weary'd thou wilt own,  
Vainly that phantom wold,  
That thou hast least known  
What is true Solitude!

### Seventeenth Annual Fair of the American Institute.

The Silk Convention was continued over to the second day—occupied principally in the reading of interesting letters by Mr. Barbour—in discussing the creation of the tariff, and the merits of an improved reel—all of which will be published in a cheap edition. The whole proceedings indicated great encouragement to proceed heartily in the good work.

Farmers' Convention.—This meeting of farmers and gardeners took place on the 12th—and although the call was not answered so generally and as extensively as it should have been, yet for an incipient meeting it was respectable in numbers and character. It may be said that there was not sufficient work for the Convention previously prepared. It is advisable on such occasions to have sufficient business previously provided.

Gen. Tallmadge was chosen President, and quite an array of gentlemen Vice Presidents. Gen. T. delivered an excellent and most acceptable address, more particularly in reference to the tariff—setting forth the principles of our Government in a new, clear and satisfactory manner. He spoke of the embarrassments among all classes prior to the present year, of the necessity of achieving our independence, and of the high moral duty of agriculturists to awake up. He said that the doctrine of free trade was afloat, carried about on every breeze—and yet the thing not existing as a reality—never did exist more than free pasture among farmers. He implored farmers not to be led astray, but to advocate those measures that leave a balance in the pockets. The condition of our country has ever been a subject of watchful solicitude by the American Institute. He declared Domestic Industry to be the great prominent object, and the labor of the country sacred. He descended forcibly and largely on the startling fact, that a bushel of wheat costs twenty-nine cents to convey it from Chicago to this city, while it can be brought from Germany from six to nine cents per bushel. Previously to the present tariff, the duty was 15 cent ad valorem, or value at the port of exportation. This was about 30 cents, giving a duty of two cents per bushel. Now there is a specific duty of 25 cents on each bushel of wheat imported from any foreign country. By this tariff a sufficient protection is given to the grower of wheat in our own country. Gen. T. transported his audience from the shores of the Baltic to those of the Mediterranean—pointed them to the regions adjacent to Odessa, which are fruitful to a proverb—the land cultivated by serfs, whose clothing consisted of the skins of sheep, without the aid and art of the tanner and the tailor—whose dwelling is a hovel, and whose pillow is a stone. By such labors is the Odessa wheat raised, and in these times of universal peace and attention to the arts of life, can it be brought to this country to undersell that grown by the well fed, well clothed, palace-resident sowers and reapers, were it not for the protection of the tariff.

Some two hundred years ago, Belgium was the manufacturing and Holland the commercial country for the world. By a rigid system of protection Great Britain has engulphed in her immense wealth these two powers, and now is mistress of the seas, and holds the purse of the nations of the globe. All the books in Great Britain on political economy, written for one hundred years prior to the disturbances resulting in our Revolution, were decidedly in favor of protection of her domestic interests. Since that period, they have altered their tune—the writers patronized by Government, but her restrictive policy continued. More than seven hundred pen laws were passed to enforce the protective measures.

Mr. Barbour warmly approved the address. Judge Meigs forcibly and eloquently advocated the recommendation of Gen. Washington in favor of a home department—spoke of the immense facilities the National Government already have for the accumulation of information in relation to our domestic industry. Gen. Tallmadge spoke of the steps taken to obtain the seed of the New Zealand flax, with a view of acclimating it.

Mr. Blinn, of this city, advocated, in decided language the home department. After considerable discussion, the proposition of Dr. Gardner to submit the carrying out of the objects of the Convention was assigned to the Board of Agriculture of the Institute.

Mr. Van Eps, a lecturer on common school education, was highly pleased with the address of Gen. Tallmadge, and thought it most admirably calculated to do immense good if placed in the school library of every district in the country. In all his most simple interrogatories on political economy, he was rarely able to obtain an intelligent answer from the scholars. We are every year sending forth from our schools voters without requisite knowledge. Light is wanted by the farmers. [N. Y. Mechanic.]

POTATO ONIONS.—The Brockport (N. Y.) Watchman says that Mr. J. Greenleaf, of that place, has raised this season, 500 bushels of potato onions from an acre of land. Some of the largest weighed 15 lbs. each, and were 17 inches in circumference. This kind of onion is thought by some to be valuable as an early sort—they grow wholly in the ground, like the potato. They are said to be mild and palatable.

### Mode of Fattening Sheep on Potatoes.

&lt;



ON THE POWER OF THE HUMAN BODY TO RESIST HEAT. It was long believed that the human body could not be safely exposed, even for a short time, to a degree of heat much exceeding that which is met with in hot climates. This opinion, which we know now to be erroneous, was strengthened by the result of some experiments made by the celebrated Fahrenheit himself, and related by Boerhaave. Some animals were shut up in a sugar-baker's stove, where the mercury stood at 146 deg. A sparrow died in less than seven minutes, a cat in rather more than a quarter of an hour, and a dog in about twenty-eight minutes. The noxious air of the stove had probably more to do with the speedy deaths of these animals than the heat.

The truth upon this subject may be said to have been discovered by accident. In the year 1790 and 1791, M. M. Duhamel and Jillett were appointed to devise some means of destroying an insect which consumed the grain in the province of Angoumois, in France. They found that this could be done by subjecting the corn, and the insects contained in it, in an oven, to a degree of heat great enough to kill the insect, but not so great as to hurt the grain. In order to ascertain the precise heat of the oven, they introduced into it a thermometer, placed upon the end of a long shovel. The mercury, when the thermometer was withdrawn, was found to indicate a degree of heat considerably above that of boiling water. M. Jillett was aware that the thermometer had suffered several degrees as it was drawn towards the mouth of the oven. While he was puzzled to invent some way of determining more exactly the actual degree of heat, a girl, who was one of the attendants, offered to go in and mark with a pencil the height at which the mercury stood; and she did enter the oven, and remained there two or three minutes, and then marked the thermometer at 100 degrees of Reaumur, which nearly equals 260 degrees Fahrenheit. M. Jillett then began to express some anxiety for the safety of the girl, but she assured him she felt no inconvenience, and remained in the oven ten minutes longer, during which time the mercury reached the 288 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale denoting 75 degrees of heat above that of water when it boils. When she came out her complexion was considerably heightened, but her respiration was by no means quick or laborious. This experiment was afterwards repeated. Another girl remained in the oven as long as the former had done, at the same temperature, and with the same impunity. Nay, she even breathed for the space of five minutes, air heated to about 325 degrees of Fahrenheit—or 113 degrees above that of boiling water.

The publication of these facts naturally excited the curiosity of scientific men, and other experiments were soon instituted. Dr. Dobson, of Liverpool, and several other persons with him, shut themselves up in the sweating room of the hospital there—the air having been heated till the mercury stood at 224 degrees of Fahrenheit. They did not experience any oppressive or painful sensation of heat. Dr. Fordyce and Dr. Blagden made some remarkable trials of the same kind. They entered rooms artificially heated to a very high degree, sometimes naked and sometimes with their clothes on, and bore the extraordinary temperature of 210 and even 230 degrees for a considerable time with very little inconvenience. In all these experiments, it was found that the animal heat, as ascertained by thermometers placed under the tongue, or grasped in the hand, was scarcely increased at all, and the respiration but little affected; but the pulse was very much quickened. The frequency of Dr. Blagden's pulse in one instance was doubled. Their watch-chains and other pieces of metal about them, became so hot that they could scarcely be touched. When they breathed upon the thermometer, the mercury immediately sunk several degrees. Every act of expiration produced a pleasant feeling of coolness in the nostrils, and they cooled their fingers by breathing upon them. In and by the same heated air which they respired, eggs were roasted quite hard in twenty minutes, and beef-steaks were dressed in thirty-three minutes. And when the air was blown upon the meat by means of bellows, it was sufficiently cooked in thirteen minutes.

#### "Quick as Lightning."

The Magnetic Telegraph, now in operation at Harding's gallery, is decidedly the greatest wonder of the present age; and the effect of its general use on the great lines of communication between different parts of the country where it will probably be established, will be such as to produce an entire change in the mode of transacting business. News of importance can be transmitted by means of this instrument from Boston to New Orleans (or twice that distance) within the space of a few minutes. It takes but little more time to communicate words and sentences by this Telegraph, than it does to write the same with a pen on paper, and a greater or less distance makes no appreciable difference in the time required. For instance, it takes no longer time to send news from Washington to Baltimore, (where the line is now in operation) 40 miles, than it does to communicate from No. 22 School-street to the corner of Sudbury and Court-streets where the line is established in this city. Any person doubting these wonderful facts, has only to call at Harding's gallery and see for themselves. Mr. Cornell who conducts the exhibition, was the superintendent of construction of the Baltimore and Washington Telegraph, and is, therefore, well qualified to give satisfactory explanations on the subject. This instrument is exceedingly interesting in a social point of view. Friends, separated by long distance, can communicate by this means (where it shall be established) as readily as though they were resident in the same street, or even in the same building.

Two years since, Professor Morse, inventor of this Telegraph, received from Congress a grant of thirty thousand dollars, to establish a line from Washington to Baltimore, in order to test fully its capabilities. The line is now in the most successful operation, and at the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced and passed to a second reading, authorizing government to purchase and extend the line of communication as far as New York; and this bill will doubtless pass at the next session.—Should Congress, however, not act promptly on the subject, the mercantile community will probably take the business out of their hands, and form lines of communication between all the large cities. It is a subject of the highest interest and importance to the public, and one great object of the present exhibition is to give a clear demonstration of the powers of this instrument, which are too wonderful to be believed on any other testimony.—[Boston Courier.

#### For what is a Mother responsible?

A mother is usually also a wife, and has the management of a family and a direct influence over those within her appropriate sphere. She, in subordination of course to her head, has the seat of authority and wields the sceptre of government. From a position of entire dependence she has risen to power and rank; and though her throne may be in a cottage, and her dominion the little world of household affairs, yet is she not the less really responsible, than is that youthful queen who now sways a sceptre over the four quarters of the earth. But for what is she responsible?

She is responsible for the nursing and rearing of her progeny; for their physical constitution and growth; their exercise and proper sustenance in early life. A child left to grow up deformed, bloated, or meagre, is an object of maternal negligence.

She is responsible for a child's habits; including cleanliness, order, conversation, eating, sleeping, manners, and general propriety of behavior. A child deficient or untaught in these particulars, will prove a living monument of parental disregard; because, generally speaking, a mother can, if she will, greatly control children in all these matters.

She is responsible for their deportment.—She can make them fearful and cringing; she can make them modest or impertinent; ingenious or deceitful; mean or manly; clownish or polite. The germ of all these things is in childhood, and a mother can repress or bring them forth.

She is responsible for the principles which her children entertain in early life. For her it is to say whether those who go forth from her fireside shall be imbued with sentiments of virtue, truth, honor, honesty, temperance, industry, benevolence, and morality, or those of a contrary character—vice, fraud, drunkenness, idleness, covetousness. These last will be found to be of the most natural growth; but on her is devolved the daily, hourly task of weeding her little garden—of eradicating these odious productions, and planting the human heart with the lily, the rose, and the amaranth, that fadeless flower, emblem of Truth.

She is to a very considerable extent responsible for the temper and disposition of her children. Constitutionally they may be violent, irritable, or revengeful; but for the regulation or correction of these passions a mother is responsible.

She is responsible for the intellectual acquirements of her children; that is, she is bound to do what she can for this object.—Schools, academies, and colleges open their portals throughout our land; and every mother is under heavy responsibilities to see that her sons and daughters have all the benefits which these afford, and which their circumstances will permit them to enjoy.

She is responsible for their religious education. The beginning of all wisdom is the fear of God; and this every mother must teach.—Reverence for God, acquaintance with His word, respect for the duties and ordinances of religion, are within the ability of every parent to impart; and if children grow up ignorant or regardless of the Bible and the Savior, what mother, when she considers the wickedness of the human heart, can expect them to rise up and call her blessed? [Mother's Journal.

PRIDE AND POVERTY.—Some editor very truly remarks that there are hundreds of families in this country that have no small income, and yet are poor—and will remain so for life, unless they turn over a new leaf and live as they ought. The members of such families are proud and extravagant, and expend a large amount to keep up appearances, and continue in the ranks of fashion. We can point to many such people, who might now be in independent circumstances, were it not for their pride. The children in such families are furnished with every thing to gratify their folly, as if the outward appearance were a sure guarantee of their respectability and future success. If there is anything we despise it is the union of pride and poverty—the keeping up of appearances to the sacrifice of comfort and health. The money that has been expended by such persons for the last two or three years, if taken proper care of, would now place them in comfortable circumstances, if not be sufficient to purchase dwellings to shelter them in the decline of life.

Friend, if you are poor, don't be proud.—Never scant your belly to cover your back, and make a fine appearance. Your wise neighbors but laugh at you folly, while those you strive to imitate, look upon you with contempt. Don't labour to conceal your poverty. It is far preferable to wear a few penny calico to meet and have it paid for, with plenty to eat, than dash about in silks, which have been credited to you, while you have scarcely a decent meal in your house.

Pride will ruin you sooner or later, so be wise and divest yourself of folly, and dress according to your means. No one whose opinion is worth a straw—for your plain dress and hard hands, which tell plainly that honest labor is no stranger to you, will think the less of you; indeed, such an appearance, if tidy, in nine cases out of ten, is the best recommendation.—Boston Daily Bee.

There is a beautiful circumstance connected with agricultural emulation. In many of the pursuits of life, one man gets rich by making another man poor. He climbs the ladder by putting his on another man's shoulder; or he builds his own building out of the fragments of his neighbor's which he has undermined. This is often a crying injustice, and inflicts many bitter mortifications, or arouse vindictive and tiger passions. Emulation in agricultural improvement evincible no such baleful fires. A man can make no improvements in husbandry, without at once extending the knowledge and advantage of them to others. The enlargement of the capacities of the soil, and every increase of its productions confer an immediate benefit upon the whole community. [Selected.

"HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE."—If people will bet on elections, let them bet as the girl said in Michigan, who said "I will bet with any good looking young man on Polk's election. The stake shall be the parties; if Polk is elected, I win, and marry the gentleman who bet against me; if he is not, the gentleman wins and marries me."—[Bee.

IMPORTANT.—If your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her tender sweetheart, asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, you need not return. You will not be missed, that's certain—we've seen it tried. Don't forget this, little boys.

MORE BIG GUNS.—Some large guns for the U. S. Government have just been finished at Pittsburgh.—They weigh five tons.

There was a heavy fall of snow at Chillicothe, and other parts of Ohio, on the 31st ultimo.

## MAINE FARMER.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1844.

### Patronize your Mechanics.

There is no error existing and practiced by merchants and professional men much more fatal to their own success and prosperity, than that (which has obtained to some degree) of patronizing other instead of their own mechanics—than that of going to other sections and other States for articles which their own ingenious and industrious workmen can furnish at short notice. There is no fact, no truth more self-evident, more plain and incontrovertible, than that it is the duty of every village and every community to patronize and sustain its own mechanics. No place will flourish and prosper and become wealthy unless this truly worthy and indispensable class of persons are sustained. Their aid is as necessary to the prosperity of a town as that of any other class; and wherever you hear the busy strokes of the joiner's hammer, the incessant clink of the smith's anvil, the almost constant breathing of the machinist's steam engine or the rattle of his lathe, the gleeful song of the cordwainer as he drives the peg or plies the awl, the merry hum of the weaver's spindles,—in short, wherever you find all the different branches of the mechanic arts in full operation, there will you find a prosperous people, a wealthy community. You never found it otherwise, and you never will in a country like ours. But cease to patronize your mechanics, and go to other towns or other States or other countries for those articles which are to be had at home, and what is the effect? Why, you strike a death blow not only to the prosperity of your mechanic neighbors but to your own. You drive from the community the very men to whom you look in part for support—to whom you sell your cloths, provisions and groceries—in fact, to whom the professional man, the trader and the farmer look for no meagre market for his talent, his merchandize and his products. When all are employed, all are prosperous and happy. The different wheels of society move upon the same principle as those of the watch: stop one, and you stop the whole, or at least derange the whole: all are indispensable; and that all may be successful, all must be kept in motion. There is no getting away from this. The true policy, then, to be pursued, is for all classes to support each other, and by reciprocal patronage, keep that money at home, which is carried and expended in other sections, will prove the ruin of the home mechanic's business, and in turn destroy that of the merchant. But this policy is not always carried out in practice. We have known persons, who were in want of household furniture, to go to the city of Boston and purchase there, because they thought none good enough could be made at home; or, perhaps, because it was Boston furniture! Bah!—just as if nothing good can come from the home mechanic's shop. True, by this very mode of procedure they had driven away to that city and to the State in which it is located the majority of their best mechanics; and now, poor souls, when in want, they are at the expense and trouble, necessarily, of traveling that distance—for what?—why, to buy of those very persons whom they a few years ago compelled, as it were, to leave their own villages! The articles are not a whit superior to those formerly made by their neighbors. We have known articles to be manufactured in this State, sold and transported to others, and afterwards purchased and brought back here for use! Surely, this is a great country.

The wise merchant will endeavor by every means to encourage and foster the mechanic, and thus bring to him a good and substantial customer, who, as he increases in competence, will purchase of him more articles of luxury—those on which he makes the greatest profit. Some anonymous writer has truly said that "the habit of importing large quantities of cheap and half-made articles to compete with our village mechanics, is short-sighted and wrong, both as regards the mechanic and the consumer; and if the merchant would look further into the operation of things, he would find that he crossed the path of his own interest by doing so. Let the merchant bring the case to his own door, and he, perhaps, may better understand it: suppose that every individual who possesses the means, and who uses in his family four or five hundred dollars worth of goods per annum, should, instead of buying of him at retail, go to some city wholesale establishment and purchase his year's supply—would he not in bitterness condemn such an illiberal course, and would he not say to him with truth that he was warring against his own interest by destroying the business of his town and giving it to another; and that his littleness would react upon him in double fold by the decrease of his property and business! So in the case above instanced, could the mechanic say to the merchant "All must have a living, all will have it; therefore the best and wisest way is, for all to support each other by mutual exchanges. Think of this, ye men who go to other towns and other States for those articles which honest industry and native ingenuity afford at your own doors. In this matter, you should be "wise as serpents and harmless as doves."

NOT QUITE FIFTY THOUSAND. We notice by an advertisement in the Journal, that the owners of the steamer Penobscot, through their agents, Messrs. Howard & Page, state (or what it is the same thing) that the report in circulation that the boat had earned the company some forty to fifty thousand dollars above all expenses the present season, is not true. They make the following offer: "Any person or persons who will pay the owners of the Steamer Penobscot what bills for repairs, insurance, running expenses, and claims for damages which may arise or has arisen between January 1, 1844, and January 1, 1845, with twenty thousand dollars, they shall have the full benefit of all the receipts of said boat during the year 1844." It matters not how much the boat has made, if she has done it honestly, and no one will presume to say to the contrary. The Penobscot is a safe and commodious boat; the fare has been as low as any reasonable man could ask; and the managers and crew, from the Captain to the boatblack, enjoy the reputation of being a gentlemanly, mind-own-business set of persons. If the owners have pocketed twenty thousand dollars, it is all right; and if they had fifty thousand, it would have been so much the better for them, and the same to us.

LOOK HERE, LADIES. One of our types found upon the side-walk, a few mornings since, a Green Veil, which may be had by calling at or sending to this office.

### The Electoral Vote, as far as ascertained.

The figures denote the number of votes to which each State is entitled. The Electoral Colleges will assemble in their respective States on Wednesday, 4th December next, and vote for President and Vice President.

	CLAY.	POLK.
Rhode Island,	4	
Massachusetts,	12	
Connecticut,	6	
Maine,		9
New Hampshire,		6
New York,		36
Pennsylvania,		26
Maryland,	8	
New Jersey,	7	
Virginia,		17
North Carolina,	11	
Georgia,		10
Ohio,	23	
Michigan,		5

14 States give Clay, 71  
Total number of Electoral votes, 275—of which 138 constitute a majority.

### States not ascertained, but conceded.

	CLAY.	POLK.
Vermont,	6	
Kentucky,	12	
South Carolina,		9
Alabama,		9
Illinois,		9
Missouri,		7
Arkansas,		3
	18	37
Add States known,	71	109
	89	146

States not known, nor conceded.—Delaware, 3; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 6; Tennessee, 13; and Indiana, 12. Of these, the Journal of Commerce says Clay will only get the Electoral vote of Delaware. If so, the result will be as follows:

	CLAY.	POLK.
States known and conceded as above,	89	146
Delaware,	3	
Mississippi,		6
Louisiana,		6
Tennessee,		13
Indiana,		12
	92	183

Or, as nearly as possible, two to one.

### The States—Majorities.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The whole number of votes cast for President, was 131,124—of which, Clay received 67,418; Polk, 52,846; Birney, 10,860; scattering, 246. Mr. Clay's majority is 5,456 less than that of Gen. Harrison's. Briggs (Whig) is elected Governor by a majority of 5,185 votes.

LEGISLATURE.—Whig senators are chosen in all the counties, except Middlesex, Hampden, Berkshire, and Bristol—27 chosen; 13 vacancies, to be filled by the two Houses. Not a Democrat elected to the Senate.

HOUSE.—178 Whigs, 55 Democrats, and 2 Liberty men, are known to be elected.

CONGRESSMEN.—All those elected are Whigs, as follows:—1st District, Robert C. Winthrop; 2nd, no choice; 3d, Amos Abbott; 4th, no choice; 5th, no choice; 6th, George Ashmun; 7th, Julius Rockwell; 8th, John Q. Adams; 9th, no choice; 10th, Joseph Grinnell.

NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce makes Polk's majority 5,705. Harrison's majority was 13,280. The majority of Polk is nearly double that of Polk's. The Assembly stands as follows: Senate, 27 Democrats, 4 Whigs, and 1 Am. Republican.

HOUSE, 67 Democrats, 47 Whigs, and 14 Am. Republicans. The Congressional delegation consists of 9 Whigs, 4 Am. Republicans, and 20 Democrats.

In the last Congress, the representation of the State was 10 Whigs and 24 Democrats. The Democratic majority in the Assembly, secures the election of two Democratic U. S. Senators.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns from all but 18 counties, and the majorities in 15 out of those 18, make Polk's majority 5,537. We may safely give him 6,000 in the entire State.

NEW JERSEY.—Clay's majority is 950. Four Whigs and one Democrat are ascertained to be elected to Congress.

VIRGINIA.—One hundred and one counties give Polk 3,415 majority. The counties to be heard from, gave in 1840, a Democratic majority of about 1000.

MARYLAND.—Returns complete, give Clay a majority of 3,283.

GEORGIA.—Seventy-three counties give Polk 93 majority. Nineteen counties to hear from. The Washington Globe claims the State, with 1800 Democratic majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Fifty-one counties give a majority for Polk of 1174; but the State has gone for Clay, without doubt.

INDIANA.—Forty-three counties make the Whig majority 1,858, and a Whig gain of 1,761. The State is still claimed by both parties, but we think Polk has it by a small majority.

KENTUCKY.—Is Whig to the backbone, and she has doubtless given her favorite son a handsome majority. Returns of the first and second day's voting in 41 counties, give Clay a majority of about 10,000.

MICHIGAN.—has apparently gone for Polk, by a majority of from 3,000 to 5,000.

[Woonsocket Patriot.

Polk's majority in this State over Clay and Birney will be not far from 6,000. McCrute, dem., is elected to Congress, from the Lincoln and Oxford District; and Sawtelle and White are said to be elected from the Somerset and Waldo District.

INDIAN POSSESSIONS.—The Ottos own, at the latest accounts, a large tract of country on the Big Plate, west of the Missouri; they are a poor race of people, and receive a small annuity of \$2,500. The Pawnees are a powerful body, and number about 6,000 persons, divided into bands under the names of the Pawnee Loups, Grand Pawnees, Republican Pawnees, Pawnee Pies, &c.; they are wild and furtive in their habits, and receive provisions and goods. The Grand Nation is the Pottowattomies, or the "united lands of the Chipewaws, Ottowas and Pottowattomies." They own five millions of acres of prairie lands, along the Missouri river to the little Sioux, number about 2,000, and receive \$32,000 a year for their lands sold in Illinois and Michigan. They are a respectable body of Indians, are good farmers and educate their children. The payment of the annuities is always a season of great hilarity and festivity.

THE MIDAS.—The beautiful propeller schooner Midas, built in this city at East Boston, by Mr. Hall, under the direction of Robert B. Forbes, the owner, left New York yesterday for China, under the command of Capt. Poor. She left the city with all her sails spread, and a good head of steam on—passed the Battery in fine style, at half past 12 o'clock. The Midas is the first steam vessel ever despatched from this country to ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope.—Boston Journal.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from one of the conductors of the Eastern Railroad, that on Tuesday evening, an engine connected with a gravel train ran over an old man, by the name of Trefethen, 72 years of age, two miles below Kennebec. The unfortunate man was shockingly bruised and mutilated, and died almost instantly. He belonged to Kennebec-Port. No blame attached to those who had charge of the engine, as the night was very dark, and they were unaware of any body or anything being on the track before them. Another warning for people to refrain from walking on a railroad track!—Boston Bee.

### Iron Foundry at South Paris.

We had the pleasure of spending a little time last week, in visiting the establishment of the Messrs. Herney, in South Paris; and received much gratification from inspecting the various ingenious contrivances for facilitating labor, in the several departments of their business, and the completeness and efficiency of their apparatus for turning out work of many kinds—as well as viewing the process of moulding and casting iron articles. In this last, though not entirely new to us, we were greatly interested, and saw many things which we had never before noticed.

The sand of which the moulds are formed, is brought from New York, and is found on the North River. The proprietors informed us that they had found sand in their neighborhood, in which they had succeeded in moulding some articles very well; but as it soon deteriorated, and became unfit for use, they considered it better to make use of the "Albany sand," as it is called.

The process of "chill-hardening" plough shares, attracted our attention, on account both of its simplicity and efficiency. It is done by placing a piece of iron in the mould, so that the metal which is to form the portion of the plough share to be hardened may flow on to the cold iron instead of the sand.—This, as we were informed, renders it as hard as the hardest steel; and there is a wonderful difference in the appearance of the iron thus hardened and that which is not, the particles of metal being arranged in a manner entirely dissimilar. In this, among the ingenious mechanical contrivances we noticed, was one for cutting screws by machinery, and one for cutting and heading bolts, so as to make them all of equal length, with a great saving of labor.

The bellows, moved by water, are admirably efficient, though very simple in construction, occupying less room, and costing less than the ordinary bellows in use among blacksmiths.

They have lathes for turning wood and iron, and much other machinery for carrying on their business to advantage.

We understand that since these gentlemen established their foundry, about seven years ago, they have met with heavy losses, by fire and water; their whole establishment having once been burnt, with all their patterns, and much valuable lumber. But, no way discouraged, they proceeded to erect new buildings, and machinery. And we judge, from the evidence of appearances, that they are now reaping the reward of their exertions, in the success which active industry so richly merits, and generally receive, and at the same time, by their enterprise, are contributing not a little to the prosperity of the flourishing village in which they reside.

[Norway Advertiser.

OUR OREGON SETTLERS.—Mr. William Gilpin, lately from Oregon, informs us, that he passed the winter among the American settlements of the Wallamette and the adjacent sea coast, and he describes them as enjoying prosperity which he left them in April last. The emigrant party of 1843, which he accompanied, arrived at their destination in November last, "after having braved and overcome unparalleled dangers and difficulties from savages, from thirst, from hunger—crossing parched, treeless plains—fierce, angry rivers, and rapidly increasing through a thousand miles of mountains, declared impassable by the most experienced guides and voyagers."

This accession swelled the population of Oregon to upwards of two thousand, and they had formed a government, elected officers, established courts, and a record of land titles. Cattle and stock of all kinds are accumulating and rapidly increasing under a mild climate and unfailing pastures. Provisions of all kinds are abundant, of the most excellent quality and moderate prices.

Mr. Gilpin passed the trading fort of Bridger and Vasquez, on the 19th of August. This fort is one hundred miles west of Green River, and exactly half way from Independence to the Wallamette. The American trappers scattered among the mountains, had there collected to meet the emigrants of last spring, an advanced party of thirty of whom, with their wagons and cattle, passed on the 17th, two days later than the emigration of the preceding year. Two large companies behind, under Gen. Gillman and Col. Ford, passed subsequently, and all in good time to reach the settlements before the setting of the winter.

[Neal's Gazette.

THE LATE HURRICANE IN CUBA.—Matanzas, Oct. 25.—As the excitement caused by the disastrous hurricanes of the 5th inst. (of which you must by this time, have received some particulars,) has not yet ceased, we will say a few words regarding it.

The oldest inhabitants remember nothing like it. Nothing could withstand its fury. The two rivers between which the city is situated, rose seven feet beyond its hitherto highest mark, overflowing its banks with an impetuosity which carried before it store houses, lanchas, molasses, tanks, trees, and whatever opposed its course, and obliterating the habits of the lower part of the town to abandon their houses—many at imminent risk. A great many buildings were overthrown, and those of almost every estate, more or less, and a return of upward of 100 coasting vessels, either totally shipwrecked or left in an almost useless state, has been made by the proper authorities.

To alleviate in some degree the dreadful effects of this general calamity, our superintendent in Havana, very properly and feelingly, issued a decree, without loss of time, permitting the free admission, into our parts, of meal of all kinds, rice, potatoes, corn and corn meal, peas, beans and shingles, and set subscriptions on foot which have amounted, in Havana, already to \$50,000, and here to \$4,000, with the view of succoring the most unfortunate.

Our fruit trees having suffered immensely, there will be little this season, and that will be very high—plantains we shall have to do without entirely, for some months—fortunately the greater part of the corn was gathered.

The crops will be backward and short, the gale having accomplished what our long summer drought had left undone; coffee particularly, the whole of that in our neighborhood being nearly completely annihilated.—[Cor. Charleston Cour.

GUNS FROM THE STEAMER MISSOURI.—The untimely destruction of this superb ship under the very walls of Gibraltar, will long be remembered as well as deplored. Some heavy pieces of ordnance on board of her when she sank, have been raised and brought home, and are now at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. They are rendered worthless, however, by being subjected to the intense heat when she was destroyed, and then suddenly submerged in the water. So brittle has the metal become by this sudden action of heat and cold, that one of the 44 pounds broke during their removal "short as a pipe stem." A beautiful model of the Missouri may be seen in the Naval Lyceum at the Yard, an institution, by the way, as attractive as it is honorable to that important station.

[New York Express.

INSURANCE ON EGGS.—We are informed that an application was recently made, at an insurance office in this city, for a policy of \$3000, on a shipment of eleven thousand dozen of eggs, from Sheepscot River, Maine, to this city, partly on deck. The risk was declined, principally on account of its novelty and the variety of questions that might arise in case the merchandise should not reach its destination in a marketable condition. Detention on the way, occasioned by head winds, thick weather, &c., would be added to the dangers of the sea; and neither not sufficiently rough to work harm to most articles of freight might do serious damage to this commodity.—[Boston Advertiser.

FATHER MATHEW.—The Ipswich (Eng.) Express announces with regret that the worthy man, the great Apostle of Temperance has become involved in pecuniary difficulties, in consequence of engagements contracted by him in connection with the temperance reformation in Ireland. It was hoped, however, that the friends of temperance generally would come forward to the assistance of one who has made so many sacrifices in that good cause, and shown himself in every action of his life a thoroughly disinterested and devoted philanthropist.

REMARKABLE ROCK.—One of the most remarkable rocks of which we have any knowledge, has been lately discovered in the middle of that great island sea, Lake Superior. By a gentleman who has recently returned to this city from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shaft of Trippe rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the lake from 150 to 200 miles from land, and ascending above the surface of the water, a distance of not above four feet. While it more extraordinary is, that it stands alone, and all around it, as far as examinations have been made, no bottom has been reached by any of the lead lines used on the lake, and the point of the rock itself does not extend over an area of more than six or seven feet square, and so far as observations in size as it extends. It has already, he states, become a source of alarm to the mariners who navigate the lake, who take special care in passing, to give it as wide a berth as possible. It is too small—too remote and dangerous to admit of a matter of serious import, and will doubtless pertain to the duty of the Government. A single blast from a bore of sufficient depth, would probably do it, but the surface of the rock being so near that of the water, and the space so narrow as to forbid any regular lodgment for workmen, they would have to be attended constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sudden storm that might arise on the lake, and would also have to be kept constantly under way, as no harbor or even bottom is within a day's sail.

The discoverers relate that the rock appears to be a place of general resort for the Salmon Trout in those lakes, as they found them there in almost incalculable numbers, having during their short stay, caught several barrels with no other instrument than a rod of iron, on one end of which was a small hook, and the other end of which was a small hook, and they tried with all their force, but without success. Such a vast column could not be exposed to view, it would laugh to ridicule Cleopatra's Needle, Pompey's Pillar and the Colossus of Rhodes, or any productions of modern or ancient art.—[Pittsburg American.

THE SIAMSE TWINS.—You may be aware that some few years since, the Siamse Twins, Chang and Eng, retired from public gaze, and settled down in this country (Wilkes) as farmers. You will also recollect, that during last year, they were published in some of the newspapers that they had married two sisters. This notice was treated as a hoax by some of the journals, and I incline to think that public opinion settled that the twins were still living in single blessedness. To my surprise I find that the supposed hoax is a literal fact; and that these distinguished characters are married men. Mrs. C. are well known to several of my personal acquaintances, and are said to be very amiable and industrious. Each of the ladies has presented her particular "lord" with an heir, in the person of a fine, fat, bouncing daughter.

It is said that Chang and Eng, with their wives and children, contemplate making a tour through this country in a year or two. The twins enjoy excellent health—are very lively, talkative, and apparently happy; and will doubtless prove most interesting and attractive in their second tour than they did in their first over the civilized world. Having no families to provide for, as prudent husbands and fathers, they may think their bachelor fortune insufficient for all the little Changs and Engs of which they now have the promise.—[S. C. Spartan.

ABANDONED IN A DESERT.—The English brig Amity, Capt. J. C. Houge, sailed from London on the 7th of May last, bound to Tientsin, a port in the Red Sea, and arrived on the 23rd June in sight of the Islands of Trinidad, near the coast of Brazil; and as it was calm, the master landed on one of the islands to verify the chronometer, and to shoot.—In attempting to regain the vessel, the boat was upset in the reef, broken to pieces, and a sailor drowned. Thus deprived of means to return to his vessel, the master was compelled to continue upon the island with three sailors. The Amity was in sight during two days, but the mate made no attempt to succor them, and she afterwards disappeared in the horizon, thus abandoning them on a desert island. They remained there for twenty-three days, sustaining themselves on shell fish until the 15th of July, when they were rescued from their painful situation by the American ship Brandt, which brought them to Rio de Janeiro.—[Philadelphia Sun.

PRAIRIE ON FIRE.—From Captain Demoth, of the steamboat Luella, which arrived to-day from Alton, we learn that yesterday evening a fire broke out in the Monticello prairie, a few miles back of Alton, and raged with great fury. Many farms were overrun by the fire, and the fences, barns, out-houses and crops destroyed. The farm of Mr. Corey, the superintendent of the Monticello Female Seminary, was much injured, and all the buildings on it consumed, except the dwellings. There can express from the country for aid, and many of the citizens of Alton went out to render assistance in arresting the progress of the fire and saving property. The light was visible from this city last evening, a distance of more than twenty miles.

[St. Louis New Era, 1st inst.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.—Three extensive packing houses, with slaughtering establishments attached to each



**GRAND FIRE ON TUESDAY.**—Between one and two o'clock A. M. a fire broke out in the extensive drug store of Mr. Edward Brinley, No. 3 and 4, south side of Faneuil Hall, and the whole stock of goods, valued at 40 to 50,000 dollars, was destroyed. The fire department soon arrived, and by daylight succeeded in confining the flames within the building. Thursday the fire was still burning within the walls. We believe the plan is to let the medicine chests be purified and to clear out all the drugs.

Faneuil Hall, which is opposite, was scorched, and other buildings were charred. Another fire broke out on Wednesday morning about 1 o'clock, in the house No. 15, Crescent Place, owned and occupied by G. W. Wilson, and the building was burnt to a shell, together with all the furniture. The inmates escaped with much difficulty. One lady and her child escaped through the roof, almost in a state of suffocation.

A servant woman hung by her hands by the window of the third story for 15 minutes till a ladder was brought to her rescue; this proved too short and one of the firemen held it on his shoulder. Should not ropes be kept in high lifts, or other means provided for lodgers in case of fire?

[Mass. Ploughman.]

**FIRE.**—About eleven o'clock on Friday night a fire took in the large wooden building, on the corner of Ash and Washington streets, long known as the property of the late N. C. Little, and the property entirely consumed. It was occupied by Mr. Jacob Garland, as a cooper shop, and by a poor widow woman by the name of Robinson. Mr. Garland we learn lost a considerable stock, and also, his books, notes, and papers. Mrs. Robinson lost all her clothing and furniture, barely escaping with her two small children. Her case calls for the sympathy and benevolent aid of the community. She is a worthy and industrious woman, who has bravely but humbly struggled against misfortunes and difficulties. [Bangor Whig.]

**FLOUR AND WHEAT AT ALBANY.**—The Albany Argus gives the following as the account of flour and wheat arrived at that water in 1843 and 1844, to the 1st November:—

	1843.	1844.
Flour.		
April,	185,096	43,376
May,	232,312	38,962
June,	234,205	88,766
July,	250,079	119,086
Aug.,	314,969	190,368
Sept.,	417,025	195,955
Oct.,		
1,658,876	696,513	1,795,285

Mr. Van Rensselaer, who has had a difficulty with his tenants in New York, it is said is about to make his residence in Pennsylvania, in order that he may bring a suit against the State of New York, in the United States supreme court, to compel that state to have its laws executed against those tenants who resist his right.

**SILK IN FRANCE.**—Very little more than fifteen years have passed since there were, in France, only six departments in which there were extensive plantations of mulberry trees, for the general rearing of silk worms. To these might be added sixteen others in which this cultivation was carried on, but on a limited scale, and in a precarious manner. Now, however, forty-two departments have taken up the profitable employment of time and capital; so that we have sixty-four out of eighty-six departments, clothed with mulberry trees, and producing silk in greater or lesser quantities.

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**—Mr. White, of Louisiana, has on his plantation a cotton stalk, from Egyptian seed, which is about fifteen feet in height, showing a number of branches filled with large, open flowers. Near the root it is as large as a man's wrist. Mr. White obtained twenty seeds from a friend, who told him they were gathered from the garden of the Pacha. He thinks the climate particularly adapted to the culture of this cotton, and that if carefully managed, it would yield from 2500 to 3000 lbs. of seed cotton to the acre.

**DAMAGES FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED.**—Nelson Webber and others have recently recovered \$20,033.33 of the Penobscot Boom Corporation, for negligently and carelessly managing, so that a large quantity of logs belonging to the plaintiffs, were unreasonably delayed and kept back from being rafted out of the boom, occasioning great loss and delay.

**ECLIPSE.**—There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the 24th of this month, visible here, beginning in this meridian seven minutes before five; total darkness two minutes past six; middle of the eclipse twenty minutes before seven; end of total darkness twenty-five minutes before eight; end of the eclipse seventeen minutes before nine.

[Massachusetts Ploughman.]

**FROM THE MORMONS.**—The grand jury of Hancock county have found indictments against eight of the murderers of the Smiths, and seven or eight of the Mormons who destroyed the printing press in Nauvoo—thus enforcing the laws against mob violence, whether perpetrated by Mormons or anti-Mormons.

**MILLERISM.**—The selection of Meredith, N. H., says the Gazette, last week applied to the Judge of Probate for the county of York, for Guardians to be appointed over the persons and property of eight or ten individuals in Meredith, who have been neglecting their business and suffering their property to go to waste, to run after the Miller phantom. Judge Lovell immediately issued an order upon all the individuals to appear at the next court, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

The selectmen, we learn, in several of the towns in this part of the State, have interfered and told those who are neglecting to harvest their crops, that they must go to work or they will be taken care of as idlers and spendthrifts are.

**AFFAIRS IN CANADA.**—According to the Montreal Herald of the 7th inst., the Provincial Parliament will meet in Montreal on the 28th inst. This body will be composed of eighty-four members, of whom seventy-eight are already elected. Of these, 44 are conservatives, 24 radicals, and 11 are of doubtful position.

**OREGON AND THE BRITISH.**—It is stated that Mr. Dunn, agent for the Hudson Bay Company, has furnished the Montreal Courier with a statement of the complete occupation of Oregon, with the intention of remaining, by the directions of that Company as the Representatives of the British nation.

**WILD PIGEONS.**—For two mornings, says the Nashville Gazette, of the 25th ult. the skies have been literally hid from the view by immense flocks of wild pigeons—so heavy that they can only be computed by square miles and acres. Powder and shot are in great demand in consequence, and many an old fowls has been put in shooting order for the occasion.

**DISEASED POTATOES.**—Mr. H. M. Paine of the optical works at Oxford, Mass., has applied a glass that magnifies 8,000 to 10,000 times, and has discovered, and finds them filled with animalcules with bodies like the soldier-ant, and legs like the hairy garden spider. He thinks there is no epidemic among potatoes, but that the disease is caused by these insects.

**AT YABU CUBA.** during the late hurricane, a tremendous water spout passed through the place, doing much damage. It was about twenty feet wide. In its course it passed over two houses, driving the roofs through and entirely destroying one. Five children were killed in one of the buildings. The effects were the same as if a violent river had run through the town, leaving a chain of channel.

**EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.**—By the arrival of the brig Judon, at New York, from Demarara, we learn that on the 20th October, in lat. 19.3, lon. 64, at 11 o'clock A. M. he felt a severe shock of an earthquake of three or four minutes duration, which caused the vessel to tremble as if going over a coral reef, being about 100 miles off the island of Sabal at the time.

**LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.**—By the arrival of the St. Joseph, the New York Journal of Commerce has received advices from Rio to the 15th of September.

The war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil has commenced in earnest; several skirmishes have taken place on the north side of La Platte, during the month of August. The Brazilians will make easy a conquest in that quarter as was supposed. The Montevideoans have received strong reinforcements from the capital and all the principal towns throughout the Argentine Republic.

General Paz has left here for Montevideo; a small detachment left a few days before him, under his special command. He will overtake them before they reach Rio Grande, where they will join a force of 12,000 men and march immediately for the seat of war.

**FROM MEXICO.**—The schooner Creole, arrived in New Orleans from Vera Cruz, on the 4th inst., bringing the remainder of the Texian prisoners, 100 in number. We learn by this arrival that a very large amount of ammunition had been already received at Vera Cruz, principally from England, preparatory to an invasion of Texas. The army destined for the same purpose are slowly increasing by forced recruits. Two new vessels of war, it is also stated, are building in England for the Texian Navy. It was not believed, however, that any domestic force would be made to spring. Santa Anna had a triumphal progress with his bride from the capital to his hacienda, near Vera Cruz.

For the information of their friends, we give the names of those who have been left behind in Mexico: D. F. Barney, Chas. McLaughlin, T. Parker, Jr., Wm. H. Moore, Wm. Atwood, Daniel Davis, Wm. Wilson, Wm. M. Shepperd, James Wilson, Adam Master.

Theodore D. Malthey, left sick in Puebla. Poor Navarro's case is represented to us as most desperate, it being Santa Anna's apparent intention to retain him in confinement for life. [National American.]

**NEW MEXICO.**—War had broken out between the New Mexicans and the tribes of Eutaw Indians who live around Taos. Early in September six of the Eutaw chiefs, accompanied by one hundred warriors, started on a raid to obtain from Gov. Martinez, restitution for depredations committed last spring on their people, by a trapping party of Spaniards, in the neighborhood of the Salt Mountains.

The six chiefs being in audience with the Governor in his palace, expressed themselves dissatisfied with the presents offered to them, and the leader attempted to pull the Governor from his seat by killed two of them, and the other four were despatched by the guard who rushed in.

The hundred warriors in retreating to their village massacred twelve Mexicans, and a brisk war between the two nations was anticipated.

France is said to contain 6,642 dwelling houses, 85,575 mills, 4,412 forges and furnaces, 38,030 factories—in all, 6,767,433 buildings, belonging to 10,382,946 persons.

**NAVY.**—The U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Percival, sailed from Rio Janeiro for the East Indies, previous to the 19th September. The Congress sailed Sept. 15th for Montevideo. There was no American vessel-of-war in that port on the 13th September.

**THE OSAGES.**—Our friends and neighbors the Osages, have returned from their annual visit to the Buffalo range. We understand that their hunt has been a successful one, and that they killed a large number of buffaloes. [Cherokee Advertiser.]

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—By three vessels which arrived in the Colon in May last from Honolulu, accounts were received of great rejoicing in the islands, consequent on their acknowledgment of their independence by the United States and the European powers.

Mr. Record, a young lawyer from New York city, arrived on the Oregon emigration of 1843, and passed onward to the islands, has been appointed attorney general of the Sandwich Islands by King Tanama.

The other confidential officers of the King are also Americans, as well as the most enterprising planters and merchants of that flourishing kingdom.

For the Farmer.

Prayer.

When the lone heart with care is riven,  
With woe and sigh, and vigil long,  
O then, how sweet to talk with heaven,  
To bow before th' Almighty's throne!  
When our best loved of all the earth  
Have passed from our bright homes away,  
Together round the cheerful hearth  
With chaste and soft 'tis meet to pray.

When far our wandering footsteps roam,  
O'er rugged hills or ocean's wave,  
'Tis sweet to think on childhood's home,  
And on that loved spot blessings crave.  
O then, how sweet to talk with heaven,  
To bow before th' Almighty's throne!  
When our best loved of all the earth  
Have passed from our bright homes away,  
Together round the cheerful hearth  
With chaste and soft 'tis meet to pray.

In gloomiest day or darkest night,  
The God of Prayer is ever ours;  
He sheds on us his holy light,  
His heavenly balm on sorrow pours.  
Be storm or sun, be woe or joy,  
Be grief or pain, or bright joy mine;  
O may my breath in prayer be flow,  
My spirit bow at God's own shrine.  
Kent's Hill. CLARA.

Notice.

The superintending School Committee will be in session for the examination of Teachers, at the house of Rev. D. W. Thurston, on Monday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. Per order. F. MERRILL.

Winthrop, Nov. 2, 1844.

MARRIED.

In this town, by L. Cushing, Esq., Nathaniel Nelson to Laura Ann Leighton.  
In this town, by Rev. C. Fuller, Ezra S. Smith to Abigail Jones, both of Hallowell.  
In Biddeford, Geo. O. Barnham to Hannah J. Hooper.  
In Portland, Charles Spear, of Bangor, to Mary E. Weeks.  
In Boston, Wm. G. Badger, of Bangor, to Harriet Jane Kingsley.  
In Biddeford, Capt. Wm. W. Hatch to Eliza J. Dennett.  
In Dover, G. E. Bryant to Nancy S. Dexter.  
In Livermore, Saranus Briggs to Mary Ann Holbs.

DIED.

In this town, Miss Julia A. Bonds, aged 22.  
On board the brig Epiphany, 23d ult. a passenger from St. Jago to Philadelphia, Dr. Nathaniel Cheever of Hallowell, aged 29. He was returning to the U. S. after an unsuccessful attempt to regain his health.  
In Shrewsbury, Miss Caroline L. Swain, aged 34; Lydia C. Parkman, aged 8.  
In Norway, Mrs. Emily J. Hall, aged 28; Miss Martha S. Whitmarsh, aged 23; Mrs. Lydia Swift, aged 23.  
In Oxford, of a wound from the accidental discharge of a gun, some six weeks since, Joshua Merrill, aged 16.

**AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.**

Arrived—Nov. 13, schr. Susan, Randall, Boston.  
" 15, " Sidney, Beck, Boston.  
" 16, " Harriet, Am. Beck, Boston.  
" 17, " Susan Benj., McKim, Boston.  
" 18, " Brunswick, Reed, Bath.  
" 19, " Ring, Gloucester.  
" 20, " Helen, Brown, Boston.  
" 21, " Huntress, Shawman, Georgetown.  
" 22, " Count, Heath, Boston.

Cleared—Nov. 13, schr. Van Buren, Poole, Boston.  
" 14, " Meta, Fiske, Haverhill.  
" 15, " Silas Parker, Coffin, Nantucket.  
" 16, " Hanover, Savage, Bath.  
" 17, " Augustus, Godfrey, Boston.  
" 18, " Brainard, Springer, Boston.  
" 19, " Helen, Fogg, Bath.

Cow Lost.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on Thursday last, a light red cow, of a small size, four years old last Spring. Whoever will return said cow or give information where she may be found, shall be compensated for their trouble. RUSSELL EATON.  
Maine Farmer Office, Nov. 18.

## AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.	7 00	8
Pot.	7 00	8
BEANS, White,	1,00	1,50
Peas, field,	1,25	1,50
COFFEE, St. Domingo,	7 00	8
Java,	12 00	13
COD-FISH, 30 lb. cask,	3 50	3,50
FLOUR, 5,50	5,75	
GRAIN, Corn,	54	70
Wheat,	25	28
Rye,	67	75
Barley,	42	50
Peas, field,	58	1,00
Feas, 6,00	7,00	
IRON, P. S. I. O. S., 5 1/2	5 1/2	
Swe. ass. ft. & spr., 4 1/2	4 1/2	
do. do. extra sizes, 5 1/2	5 1/2	
Eng. ft. rd. & spr., 8 1/2	8 1/2	
do. do. ref'd, 4 1/2	4 1/2	
Horse n' rds., 6 1/2	6 1/2	
Spike do., 4 1/2	4 1/2	
Shoe shapes and plates, 4 1/2	4 1/2	
Sweet's steel, 8 1/2	8 1/2	
German do., 12 1/2	12 1/2	
Eng. steel, 19 1/2	19 1/2	
Cast steel, 19 1/2	19 1/2	
Anvils, 11 1/2	11 1/2	
Vices, 12 1/2	12 1/2	
LIME, Thomaston, new ins., 80	90	
LUMBER, Clear,	28,00	30,00
Clear, 12,50	15,00	
Refuse, 8,00	10,00	
Laths, 1,00	1,25	
Shingles, No. 1, 1,00	1,25	
do. No. 2, 1,50	2,00	
Clapboards, clear, 15,00	25,00	
Hemlock boards, plank, 5,00	7,00	
Timber, 5,00	7,00	
MOLASSES, Guadalupe, 28	30	
Cuba, 27	28	
Aretail, 28	33	
MEAL, Indian, 67	75	
Rye, 67	75	
Wheat, 5	75	
NAILES, Curriers', per bbl., 14,50	17,00	
RAISINS, New, 12	16	
Box, 2,75	3,00	
Old, 3 1/2	4	
TURKEYS, 1,00	1,25	
Liverpool, 27	28	
do. No. 2, 1,50	2,00	
Clapboards, clear, 15,00	25,00	
Hemlock boards, plank, 5,00	7,00	
Timber, 5,00	7,00	
MOLASSES, Guadalupe, 28	30	
Cuba, 27	28	
Aretail, 28	33	
MEAL, Indian, 67	75	
Rye, 67	75	
Wheat, 5	75	
NAILES, Curriers', per bbl., 14,50	17,00	

## BOSTON MARKET, Nov. 15.

Flour.—The market at the close of the week was extremely dull, and prices gave way 1 1/2 c. per bbl. Good common brands Genevieve were offering freely at \$5, at which rate sales to a moderate extent were made, and some parcels previously at \$5.00 per bbl. The transactions in Southern, comprise 800 lbs. Georgetown at 4 1/2 c. cash; Alexandria, 4 1/2 c. cash, and 100 to 1 1/2 lbs. less cash; Howard street, 40 1/2 c. 4 1/2 c. per bbl. do. The stock of Southern is limited for the season. There is no good Richmond, and but little Ohio in market.

Grain.—The arrivals of Corn during the last few days have been about 20,000 bushels, principally yellow flint, part of which has been sold at 55 c. and for white, 47 c. 48 c. per bushel. The price for prime lots meal is good, but for common qualities, the market is very dull. Oats 32 c. 33 c.

## BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Nov. 11.

At market, 525 Red Cattle, 150 Steers, 2500 Sheep, and 1000 Swine. Several hundred Cattle and Swine un-sold.

PRICES.—BEEF CATTLE.—We quote first quality at \$4 1/2 c. second quality, 3 1/2 c. third quality, 2 1/2 c. 3 1/2 c. Extra 4 1/2 c. to 4 7/5 c.

BARKING CATTLE.—Mess, 3, 12; No. 1, 2, 50.

STOCKS.—Two year old from \$10 to \$13; three year old from \$15 to \$19.

SWINE.—Sales from 1 1/2 to 2 00.

Butter.—Sales from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 for Sows, and 4 1/4 for Barrows. At retail from 3 1/2 to 5 c.

## New Tailoring Establishment.

Rich Vestings. Some of the richest Vestings ever offered for sale in this town, rich figured and plain silk; velvet rich Cashmeres; woolen and satin Vestings; which he respectfully invites customers to examine and judge for themselves. By calling at this establishment, gentlemen can have their garments made in the latest fashion and in a superior manner. All garments made in this establishment warranted to fit.

The subscriber having opened shop at his old stand recently occupied by REXEL BROWN, next door North of Wm. Hunt, invites his old customers and the public generally to call and examine his stock, consisting in part of the following desirable articles, viz: Superior and extra superior English, German and American Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Doekings of almost every color, among which are some very desirable styles; a good assortment of Beaver Cloth.

Rich Vestings. Some of the richest Vestings ever offered for sale in this town, rich figured and plain silk; velvet rich Cashmeres; woolen and satin Vestings; which he respectfully invites customers to examine and judge for themselves. By calling at this establishment, gentlemen can have their garments made in the latest fashion and in a superior manner. All garments made in this establishment warranted to fit.

The proprietor is a Practical Tailor with many years' experience in business, and paying personal attention to cutting, he is enabled to sell Clothing as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

\* \* \* Particular attention paid to Cutting and Fitting.

HORACE A. ANDREWS.

Augusta, Nov. 14, 1844.

## Bulbous Roots.

SINGLE and Double Hyacinths and Tulips, just received and for sale by

EDWARD FENNO.

November 19.

## Freemason's Monitor.

CONTAINING a delineation of the fundamental principles of FREEMASONRY, operative and speculative, as well as a relation to a moral view, with explanations and plates, for sale by

EDWARD FENNO, No. 51, Arch Row.

November 19, 1844.

## Brown's Almanac.

POCKET Memorandum and Account Book, for 1845, for sale by

EDWARD FENNO.

## A New Game.

THE Race of Improvement by Dr. BUSBY, just published and for sale by

EDWARD FENNO.

## VEGETABLES.

U. L. PETTINGILL & CO., have for sale Western Squashes; Cauliflower; Potatoes; Western Onions; Pickles, (ready for the table); Celery; Beans; Turnips; Potatoes, &c. &c.

Box and Cask Raisins; Cass Grapes; Quinces and Cranberries.

## Nuts.

English Walnuts; Chestnuts; Filberts; Shell Barks; Almonds; Cassia Nuts.

## Provisions.

Pork; Lard; Cheese; Boston Hams; Cod Fish; Mackerel; Flour; Meal; and a choice assortment of

## West India Goods.

Also Foreigners of any of the above articles are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Taken in exchange for goods, Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Pork, Dried Apples or even Cash.

Augusta, Nov. 12, 1844.

## NEW BOOKS.

NOTES on Cuba: The Prize Story Book; Boy's Guide; The Child's Delight; Happy Hours, and various other new and interesting books, just received and for sale by

EDWARD FENNO.

Nov. 12, 1844.

## New Store.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this town, and his former customers generally, that he has again commenced business in Augusta, at the Store recently occupied by Edward Fenno, on door South of the Augusta Bank, where he has for sale a complete assortment of

Family Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables, Nuts, &c.

which will be sold cheap for Cash or exchanged for Country produce.

THOMAS C. NOBLE.

Augusta, Nov. 15, 1844.

## Fresh Arrivals at the

CLOTH, CLOTHING, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

THE Subscribers have, during the past week, received a large stock of Beaver, Broadcloths, plain and fancy Doekings and Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, the largest and richest lot ever offered in this market. Trimmings, Satins, Velvets, Cravats, Scarfs, Hdk., together with numerous other goods.

We invite the attention of Gentlemen in want of Clothes and Cloths to our Stock, which is unrivalled. Call and examine.

R. T. & J. I. BOSWORTH.

No. 5, Bridge's Block, Water Street.

Augusta, November 15, 1844.

## TOOTH BRUSHES; Pocket Combs; Head Brushes;

Dressing Combs; Cologne; Cologne Bottles; Silk

Parasols; Chess Men; Mitten Seals; Pungents; Wafers;

useful and ornamental, just received and for sale by

EDWARD FENNO.

Augusta, Nov. 12, 1844.

## DEU ET MON DROIT.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption.

THE Great English Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is the Hungarian Balm of Life, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan of London, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the most possible cases that can be found in the community; cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as incurable.

The Hungarian Balm has cured and will cure, the most desperate cases. It is so quick, nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Very family in the United States should be supplied with Buchanan's Hungarian Balm, Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

[It sold in large bottles, at \$1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.]

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, grocers, and druggists.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court Street, Boston.

Agents—Augusta, S. S. ROODS, No. 4, Merchant's Exchange; and BICKNELL, J. F. LADD, Hallowell; S. Page, A. Pease, Gardiner; H. Smith, & Co., Waterville; R. W. Pray, Wiscasset; J. B. Smith; Belfast, H. Washburn; Bangor, D. Bugbee; Portland, E. Mason; Thomaston, T. Fogg, & Co.; Bath, A. G. Page.

Testimonials of the efficacy of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balm of Life



## Poetry.

### Truth and Freedom.

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

He is the FREEMAN whom the TRUTH makes free,  
And all are slaves beside.—COMFEE.

For the TRUTH, then, let us battle,  
Whatever fate betide!  
Long the boast that we are FREEMEN,  
We have made, and published wide.

He who hath the Truth, and keeps it,  
Keeps what to him belongs,  
But performs a selfish action,  
That his fellow mortal wrongs.

He who seeks the Truth, and trembles  
At the dangers he must brave,  
Is not fit to be a FREEMAN—  
He, at least, is but a slave.

He who hears the Truth, and places  
His high promptings under hand,  
Lend may come of all that's manly,  
But can never be a MAN.

Friend, this simple hymn to read,  
Be not thou like either them;  
But to Truth give utmost freedom,  
And the tide it raises, stem.

Bold in speech, and bold in action,  
Be forever—Time will test,  
Of the free-souled and the slavish,  
Which fulfills life's mission best.

Be thou like the noble Roman—  
Scorn the threat that bids thee fear;  
Speak!—no matter what betide thee;  
Let them strike, but make them hear!

Be thou like the first Apostle—  
Be thou like heroic Paul;  
If a free thought seek expression,  
Speak it boldly!—speak it all!

Face thine enemies—accuse;  
Scorn the prison, rack, or test;  
And, if thou lovest TRUTH to utter,  
Speak! and leave the rest to God.

### The Paradise of Tears.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Beside the River of Tears, with branches low,  
And bitter leaves, the funeral willows grow;  
The branches stream, like the dishevelled hair  
Of women in the sadness of despair.

On rolls the stream with a perpetual sigh,  
The rocks moan wildly as it rushes by;  
Hypocrite and wormwood border all the strand,  
And not a flower adorns the dreary land.

Then comes a child, whose face is like the sun,  
And dips the gloomy waters as they run,  
And noisens all the region, and behold,  
The ground is bright with blossoms like dew.

Where fall the tears of love the rose appears,  
And where the moss is wet with friendship's tears  
Forget-me-not and violet, heavenly-blue,  
Spring, glittering with the cheerful drops like dew.

The souls of mourners, who no more shall weep,  
Plant, swan-like, down the current's gentle sweep,  
Go up the sands that shine along its side,  
And in the Paradise of Tears abide.

There every heart rejoins its kindred heart,  
There is a long embrace, that none may part,  
Fulfillment meets Desire, and that fair shore  
Beholds its dwellers happy evermore.

### To Miss P.—

Lady! I've gazed upon thy face;  
Thy "radiant beauty's own"—  
Mantled with smiles, what bewitching grace  
Has there built up its throne!

Thy pearls teem!—thy heart, don't flutter—  
They must be death on bread and butter!  
I've praised that marble brow of thine,  
"Neath which those dark eyes roll—  
And praised that intellectual mine,  
That "palace of the soul."

But say, can't find there—any, don't droop—  
A recipe for making soup?  
And soft with beauty, loving lips,  
Upon thine arm my fond gaze lingers;  
For sculptor's model what a prize!  
And then thy richly rippled fingers!

Say, was it ever—cradle rocking!  
Or can those fingers draw a stocking?  
I've praised thy foot—and who would not,  
Cuddled within its tiny shoe?  
Like "Ellen" fair of Walter Scott,  
A lighter one we'd rather have—  
Tread on the corns of some poor fellow!

## Miscellaneous.

From Arthur's Magazine.

### Joseph, the Fireman.

A TRUE STORY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF J. A. ROUVILLÉ,  
BY ALBERT ROLAND.

I do not know any profession more useful,  
and at the same time more worthy of praise,  
than that of those intrepid men who hold  
themselves constantly in readiness to fly where-  
ever a conflagration is lighted up, or wherever  
the public voice calls them, performing a thou-  
sand feats of valor; confronting every day,  
dangers as frightful as present themselves upon  
the field of battle, and joining to the most dar-  
ing courage the most noble disinterestedness.  
These are the true citizen soldiers, and I ex-  
perience great pleasure in relating the follow-  
ing noble action of one of them.

Amongst the firemen of the faubourg of  
the capital, Joseph L.— was as remarkable for  
his experience in scaling burning buildings, as  
for his bold talent of diving, which had fre-  
quently procured for him the inexpressible de-  
light of saving the lives of his fellow beings.  
Fire and water appeared to be the elements in  
which he was to acquire the reputation of the  
bravest and best of men.

A fire broke out at night, toward the end  
of Autumn, 1829, in the vast warehouse of  
the purveyor-general to the royal guards, and  
from this building, filled with combustible materials,  
before its progress could be arrested, it reached  
the sumptuous dwelling of the purveyor, Baron  
Descarville. Baron Descarville, the father of a  
numerous family, thought only of saving his  
children, the youngest of whom he soon placed  
beyond the danger which threatened them.—  
One had been forgotten in this frightful disas-  
ter, a pretty little girl, two years of age, who  
slept in a chamber, the only approach to which,  
in consequence of the progress the fire had made,  
was through her father's apartment, which was  
double-locked. The piercing cries of the alarm-  
ed child reached the ears of Joseph, who in-  
stantly broke down with his axe the door of this  
room, which was the private cabinet of Baron  
Descarville, reached the child, and bore her to  
the arms of her father. The Baron offered to  
recompense him for his generous devotion, but  
the fireman, faithful to the regulation of his  
corps, declared that he would accept nothing,  
as he had only performed his duty.

When Joseph mentioned the fact of his hav-  
ing been compelled to break down the door of  
the adjoining apartment, to reach the child, the  
Baron suddenly remembered that he had left  
several articles of value, amongst which was a  
small pocket book containing fifty bank notes  
of considerable amount. As there was yet  
time, he hastened to remove them to a place of  
safety; but to his great surprise, when he  
reached the room, he found that the pocket-

book was gone. He searched everywhere  
with much anxiety, but could discover no traces  
of it. Convinced that the notes had been  
come the prey of the fireman, the only person  
who had entered his cabinet, and determined  
not to give him sufficient time to dispose of the  
property, he went immediately to inform the  
captain of his company of the theft which had  
been committed. Although it was a man who had  
effort he could accuse the young man who had  
saved the life of one of his children, of a crime,  
of the most heinous kind, and in the twinkling  
of an eye, they were all buried under the thick  
crust which covered the surface of the Canal.  
The most heart-rending cries burst from the  
spectators. Joseph L.—, the fireman, was  
struggling at a short distance from the scene  
of disaster, and, always ready to re-  
spond to the cry of distress, rushed to the spot,  
and enquired the cause of the alarm. On be-  
ing told of the accident which had occurred,  
he threw off his heavier clothing, and plunged  
into the opening through which the unfor-  
tunate young man had passed. The risk of this  
attempt may be easily conceived, when it is  
remembered that this hole offered the only  
means of egress from under the ice which cov-  
ered the Canal. In about half a minute, he  
made his appearance again, bearing in his  
arms one of the young men. He deposited  
him upon the shore, giving him into the care  
of the spectators, and again precipitated him-  
self into the guf, happy to have been instrumental  
in saving one of the three victims. Some in-  
stants elapsed, and nothing was seen of him;  
at last he reappeared alone, saying that he  
was unable to find any one.

"There are two more," was shouted on all  
sides.

He plunged in for the third time and re-  
turned with the second skater, motionless and  
insensible. After having deposited him in the  
arms of those who were standing round, he  
plunged into the hole a fourth time, remained  
under water as long as he was able, but ap-  
peared at last, with empty hands. His coun-  
tenance was depressed, and he suffered so  
much from the cold that he was unable to ut-  
ter a word.

"Oh! I preserve," cried the young man  
he had first saved, "do not abandon our dear  
comrade! he belongs to an honorable and op-  
ulent family which will recompense you as you  
deserve to be. It is a young officer of the  
royal guards—the son of Baron Descarville."

The fireman, indeed related to his compan-  
ions the insult which he had endured, and car-  
rying his hand to his sword, he added:

"If it had not been for Baron Descarville's  
gray hairs, he should have dearly atoned for  
this cruel insult; but I had too many advan-  
tages over him, and am forced to hold him in  
contempt."

The Baron, however, entertained a secret  
suspicion which he was unable to banish; a  
man rolled by, and in his heart, Joseph was  
still regarded as guilty. He constantly bal-  
anced in his mind the proofs of his innocence  
and the combination of circumstances which  
seemed to establish his guilt. Not being con-  
tented, therefore, to sustain a loss of forty thou-  
sand francs, he was thinking of entering a  
complaint before a magistrate, when his valet-  
de-chambre, one morning, upon emptying a  
large sheet iron vessel, standing near his sec-  
retary, filled with useless papers, perceived a  
black morocco pocket book. He opened it im-  
mediately, found it filled with bank notes, and im-  
mediately informed his master of the joyous dis-  
covery. It would be difficult to express the  
surprise and remorse of the Baron. He went  
at once to the barracks of the firemen, begged  
the officer to assemble them before him. In  
the presence of all he apologized for the un-  
just suspicions he had entertained toward Jo-  
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require.

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you will never accuse a fireman of the least  
base action, unless you witness it with your  
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retary, filled with useless papers, perceived a  
black morocco pocket book. He opened it im-  
mediately, found it filled with bank notes, and im-  
mediately informed his master of the joyous dis-  
covery. It would be difficult to express the  
surprise and remorse of the Baron. He went  
at once to the barracks of the firemen, begged  
the officer to assemble them before him. In  
the presence of all he apologized for the un-  
just suspicions he had entertained toward Jo-  
seph, and offered him any reparation he might  
require.

"All I ask of you, sir, is that, henceforth,  
you will never accuse a fireman of the least  
base action, unless you witness it with your  
own eyes."

Baron Descarville attempted in vain to in-  
duce Joseph to accept some indemnity for the  
outrage he had suffered, but neither gold nor  
presents could tempt this honorable man. He  
was satisfied that his character had been wash-  
ed of this odious accusation, in the presence of  
his comrades, who now regarded him with in-  
creased esteem and attachment. The name of  
the purveyor-general came frequently to the  
mind and lips of the fireman, however, he never  
spoke of him without a convulsive move-  
ment which showed that he was unable entire-  
ly to remove from his heart a certain degree of  
bitterness toward the only man who had ever  
assailed him with regard to his integrity.

Winter succeeded to the autumn, and in the  
many fires which occurred during this rig-  
orous season, Joseph gave new proofs of his  
courage and humanity. But of all his acts of  
heroism, which had already excited the admi-  
ration of every one, none was so remarkable as  
that which I am about to relate, and which is  
strictly true. It proves, too, that greatness of  
soul is to be found in the most humble as well  
as in the most elevated classes of the social or-  
der.

"Who can doubt it?" said young Descarville,  
"when you are the surety?"  
The countenances of all were radiant with  
joy, and this happiness was increased by the  
appearance of Baron Descarville, to whom his  
son had sent word of what had occurred.—  
He threw himself into Joseph's arms, and was  
so much moved that at first he was unable to  
utter a single word. He took the hands of  
the fireman, those vigorous hands which had  
saved the life of a loved son, and bathed them  
with tears. At last, recovering the use of  
speech, he burst out with:

"And I have been capable of suspecting, of  
accusing you of a crime!"  
"Do not say anything more about that," M.  
le Baron. "The blow did reach my heart. I  
must confess; but the wound is cicatrized  
now!"

"It will never be in my remembrance,"  
replied the Baron: "and since you will not be  
recompensed in the manner which is so pleas-  
ing and exciting to officious zeal, I shall not  
rest until you have received that justice which  
is due to your heroism, and the many valuable  
services which you have performed."

A few months after, Joseph received the star  
of honor from the hands of his colonel, who  
knew how to appreciate him, and was soon  
promoted to the lieutenantancy of the firemen,  
whom he commanded many years, exciting  
their warmest affection, and adding to their  
reputation by inspiring them with a noble de-  
sire to imitate his example.

MEASURING FOR A SUPPER.—A tall raw-bone,  
broad-backed fellow, of no very prepossessing  
appearance, stopped awhile ago at one of the  
Hotel sin Boston, and asked for supper. Schaf-  
fer, the famous dancing master, who is one of  
the greatest wags in the country, being present,  
Boniface tipped him the wink to assume pro-  
tem, the duties of landlord. Schaffer, putting  
on such an air of importance as became the  
master of the house, told the stranger he  
could have supper, and desired to know what  
he would choose.

"Sausages," replied the other.

"Very well, sir," said the temporary land-  
lord, stepping up to him, "I'll take your mea-  
sure, if you please."

"My measure!" ejaculated the stranger, and  
began to draw back.

"Yes, sir," continued the wag, "we always  
take the measure of people before we get them a  
meal of victuals."

"What! measure a man for a meal of victuals,  
as you would for a coat or pair of trousers?"  
By jingo! that beats me, I tell ye."

Then surveying his stout frame with a rueful  
expression of countenance, he had concluded  
not to take a supper, but content himself with  
a couple of crackers, and a glass of cider.

"O, very well, sir," said the lover of fun; and  
the man having despatched the crackers, and  
sent the cider after them, asked if he could  
have a bed.

"I'll see, presently," said the counterfeit land-  
lord, and casting his eye busily over a slate  
that hung in the bar, he resumed, "Yes, sir, we  
can accommodate you—we have one bed that  
has but eleven in it!"

"Eleven in it!" said the fellow, his eyes glar-  
ing with astonishment.

"Yes, sir," replied the merciless wag.

"What, eleven in one bed, and more to be  
stowed in it? By hoky! I should like to  
know how they sleep in Boston."

"Well, you will soon have an opportunity of  
trying it. Here, Thomas, light this gentleman  
to bed in No. 1340."

"Stop, stop, Mister! I say, landlord, I should  
like to know first how we are to lie, so many  
in a bed?"

"O, there's no difficulty at all, sir; we pile  
them up in layers, four lengthwise, and then  
four crosswise, and then the same number  
lengthwise again, and so on till we get the  
bed full."

"Is that the way you fix 'em? then by the  
holy spoons, (making toward the door) you  
don't catch me to stay in Boston this night I  
know."

ANECDOTE.—During the revolutionary war,  
eighty old German soldiers, who after having  
long served under different monarchs of Eu-  
rope, had retired to America, and converted  
their swords into plow shares, voluntarily  
formed themselves into a company, and distin-  
guished themselves in various actions, on the  
side of liberty. The captain was nearly one  
hundred years old, and had been in the army  
forty years, and present in seventeen battles.  
The drummer was ninety-four; and the young-  
est man in the corps on the verge of seventy!  
Instead of a cockade, each man wore a piece of  
crape, as a mark of sorrow for being obliged,  
at so advanced a period of life, to bear arms.

"But," said the veterans, "we should be de-  
ficient in gratitude, if we did not act in defence  
of a country, which has afforded us a generous  
asylum, and protected us from tyranny and  
oppression." Such a band of soldiers never,  
before, perhaps, appeared on any field of battle.

[New Haven Courier.]

A RICH SCENE.—A day or two since, a  
countryman walked into an office in New  
York, without taking any particular notice of  
his whereabouts, he took off his coat and crav-  
at, threw them on to a chair, sat down, crossed  
his legs, and in an authoritative tone, called  
out:

"Is that water hot?"

"Water, sir?" said the clerk, who had been  
watching his movements with no little curiosi-  
ty, "what water, sir? You must be under a  
mistake!"

"Mistake the d—! I want to be shaved.  
Why don't you get things in readiness? I'm  
in a hurry."

"I beg your pardon, sir, this is not a barber's  
shop, but an exchange office."

"An exchange office! there must be some-  
thing wrong by hoky! I asked a man in the  
street where I could get shaved, and he told me  
to come here."

The clerk looked daggers, and the customer  
put on his coat and sloped.

A GENIUS.—"John Smith, come up with  
your lesson, What does g-l-a-s spell?"

"Well, I know once, but I'll be hanged if I  
don't forget now."

"Pshaw! what is in your mother's window  
sash?"

"There's so many things, that gobshite if I  
can remember 'em all. Let me see. That's the  
hoss blanket in one place, brother Job's  
white hat in another, sister Patience's bonnet  
in another, and dad's old breeches in the hole  
that Zeb and I made yesterday."

"Necessity is the mother of invention," was  
the cook said when she took her nightcap for  
a pudding bag.

Boots & Shoes.  
Joesse Hiden, Jr.  
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND  
SHOES, Water Street, Augusta,  
Maine. Keeps constantly on hand, and will make  
to order, all kinds of Gentlemen's and Lad-  
ies' Boots and Shoes, at short notice, and  
warranted.

Particular attention paid to Ladies, Misses and Chil-  
dren's Shoes.  
Augusta, Sept. 3, 1844.

BLOOD ROOT PILLS.  
DR. SEARS' celebrated Blood Root Pills, PULMO-  
NARY COUGH DROPS, and SYRUP of LIV-  
ERWORT, by DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL,  
General Agents for the County of Kennebec.  
Sole Agents supplied at the wholesale prices.  
Augusta, June 20.

Advertisement.  
SHEEP for sale from the justly cele-  
brated flock of Solomon W. Jew-  
ett, of Vermont. Sheep from his flock  
were exhibited at the late New York  
Show by H. S. Randall, and received the premium for  
best ram \$10. First and second premiums on ewes  
\$10 and \$5. (Albany Cultivator, pages 315, 325.) I  
also understand that the best pen of five lambs were  
from his flock which were exhibited. I have a Ram,  
Ewe and Ram Lambs for sale at from two to fifteen  
dollars.  
ELIJAH WOOD.  
Winthrop, October 18, 1844.

LEAD PIPE, &c.  
2000 LBS. Lead Pipe; 1100 lbs. German  
Zinc; 900 lbs. Sheet Lead